Animal Arena.

EDEN MUSEE-World in WAR.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE MOOF GARDENS-8:18-HERALD SQUARE—S:15—The Rellicking Girl. HIPPODROME—2-S-A Yankee Circus on Mars and The HUDSON-4:50-The Heir to the Hoorah.

KNICKERBOCKER-S:15—Sergeant Brue.
LTRIC-\$:15—Fantana.
MANHATTAN BEACH-S:15—Pain's Fireworks.
MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE-\$-8-Vaudeville.
MEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—S:15-When We are Forty-one.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN-8:30-Warren Concerts.

Index to Advertisements.

The Col	Page, Col.
Amusements Real Estace 12 Bankers & Brokers 14 Board & Rooms 9 Bys & Publications 16 Business Notices 6 Citations 11 Carpet Cleaning 9 Country Board 5 Dividend Notices 15 Dividend Notices 15 Dom. Sits. Wanted 16	Lost
Dresonatal 16 Drygoods 9 6-7 Drygoods 9 6-7 Emp'ment Akencies 9 Excursions 1 Extension of Char ter 14 ter 14 Poreclosure Sale 4 Pur. Rooms to Let 9 Pur. Rooms to Let 9 Help Wantod 9	To Let for Business To Let for Business 12 Purposes 12 Purposes 13 Total Companies 15 45 Typeswriting 15 total Companies 15 45 Typeswriting 15 total 15 45 Work Wanted 16 46

Business Notices.

No Relaxation.

The stopendous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium still continues. During the first five months of 1905

THE NEW-YORK DAILT AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 458.475 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

more than during the same period of 1904.

New-Dork Daily Cribune

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The crew of the Black Sea battleship Kniaz Potemkine mutinied, murdered their officers and seized the warship, putting into Odessa Harbor; the city is in control of the populace, which has risen, and it is reported that all shipping is in flames and that the nautineers have fired on the Cossacks; other Black Sea warships are on the way thither and a battle is expected. — Dispatches from Manchuria show that the Japanese advance toward Vladivostok continues, while Marquis Oyama is believed to be carrying out wide turning movements east of Kirin and along the Grand Trade Route, on the west; dysentery is said to be prevalent at Harbin. — A plot of bandits to blow up the bridge across the Sungari was frustrated, 450 men being captured. — Both cession of territory and an indemnity covering the cost of the war are among the demands of FOREIGN.-The crew of the Black Sea batcession of territory and an indemnity covering the cost of the war are among the demands of the two leading political parties in Japan. — Japanese warships, believed to be torpede boats, were sighted off Vladivostok on Tuesday. — An official of the British Foreign Office made an explicit denial of the reports that England was attempting to embroil France and Germany.

DOMESTIC.-President Roosevelt was the DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt was the principal figure at Harvard commencement, where he delivered a notable address; gifts of \$2,400,000 from the alumni were announced by Eishop Lawrence. — President Hadley of Yale University announced that John D. Rockefeller had given \$1,000,000 to the endowment fund, bringing the total of recent gifts up to \$2,000,000. — The State Senate adopted the specific state of the Indicator Committee and adreport of the Judiciary Committee and ad-journed until July 10; the trend of opinion at Albany was said to be against Judge Hooker.

hazen Hyde defended his father's transactions in the Equitable subsidiaries, attacked by the Hendricks report. — John W. Wooten was convicted of grand larceny and remanded to the Tombs for sentence on July 10. — Counsel for James S. Alderdyce, it was announced, purposed to ask a rest of his case on the ground of alleged improper exclusion of evidence.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day Fair; light north winds, becoming variable. The femperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 56 degrees.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

LAYING "A FETICH."

Becretary Taft's indictment of our criminal law methods has attracted wide attention and prompted much interesting comment. His charge that we have made "a fetich" of trial by jury is not very seriously disputed. Most lawyers, as well as most laymen, are ready to admit that trial by jury, as now conducted, is not the readiest and surest means of reaching crimo and vindicating justice. A general as sent is given to Mr. Taft's contention that the jury system is less effective in protecting the wrongfully accused than it is in shielding the deflant and resourceful lawbreaker. Yet it is equally agreed by commentators on the Secretary of War's speech that, with all its faults. the jury trial will continue to be accepted here in principle for many years to come. It is too much a part of our political and social life to be easily set aside, even for an exacter and more rational judicial method. We shall cling. therefore, to an institution which we value less for its worth in its present form than for the role it has played in the development of Anglo-Saxon justice and Anglo-Saxon liberty. We will cease in time to worship it as "a fetich." But as we put aside our exaggerated notions of the cancity of trial by jury we shall probably gradually change its scope and character and lift our criminal procedure to the plane of surer

But, if the jury system is to remain, the administration of the criminal law can be-and must be-improved in many particulars. This is the opinion of those most directly concerned in reducing the law's delays and making its procedure less a matter of guesswork. District Attorney Jerome, whose experience with the windlings and turnings of justice under our criminal code entitles him to speak with authority, emphatically indorses Secretary Taft's demand for a limitation of the right of appeal in criminal cases. Dozens of instances can cited from this city's criminal records in the last ten years which prove the amazing latitude enjoyed by defendants in securing appeals, staya, reversals and retrials; and, as the Dis trict Attorney points out, the State is compelled, at enormous cost, to fight and refight its battles with any defendant who has the means

and exacter justice.

Mr. Jerome also commends most heartily Secretary Taft's suggestion that the trial exemptions now granted a defendant be diminished. He would give the presecution the right to put State has the right to unearth all the evidence it can, and that the defendant's silence operates directly to defeat the very ends which justice has in view. Possibly no other commentator of his suggestion is open to grave doubt. Among the lawyers gathered at the annual meeting of must inevitably recognize that the preponderatcutting off the right of criminal appeal-at least | the St. Lawrence. in Pennsylvania. Yet even these dissenters acknowledged that conditions might exist in other States which made such a restriction highly desirable. It is encouraging to find that lawyers everywhere are awakening to the fact that our criminal procedure needs reforming and are laying the basis of an agitation which will com-

A SOUND REPORT.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the power of removal of judges by concurrent resolution is the only conclusion which could possibly have been reached without in effect announcing that the judiciary was morally irresponsible to the people. It was not the provision of the constitution but the objection to of the empire. But Minsk, three hundred miles the constitution on the score of high principle which was new, England from the time of William III, Massachusetts from at least 1780, New-York from 1821 and a score of other States have had in their law the essence of this method for disposing of unfit judges, and the prerogative and the independence of the judiciary have in no one of these places suffered.

Senator Brackett's able report is exactly right when it points out that the equal balance of our government is not likely to be disturbed by atrophy of the judiciary function. The tendency for a century has been in exactly the opposite direction. Nowhere else as in this country do the courts hold the executive and judiciary departments in check through their power to declare laws unconstitutional. The judges hold office for long terms, and are able to exert an influence over public affairs far greater than that of any other body of officials. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that there should be not merely a means of displacing them for actual misconduct in the transaction of business, but also a means of maintaining a high standard of conduct and morals in this branch of the government, whose usefulness is dependent primarily upon the respect and confidence of the people.

The fear that this power of removal may be misused is one of the silliest of manufactured panics. The legislature has had the power for eighty years, through a period of strong party passions when judgeships were used as political rewards much more than now, yet the power never has been misused. The people who were so sensitive to the character of their judiciary that they could drive a party from power for the appointment of Maynard would be equally sensitive to the character of their judiciary when it was menaced by arbitrary and unjust removals. No party could do a more suicidal thing than to remove a judge without proper cause. Just so long as the people have the virtue and the talent for self-government, which makes our free institutions of value, they will preserve, as they have hitherto, an ample check upon any misuse of this authority. The very attention which is given to Justice Hooker's case and the grave consideration of the "constitutionality of the constitution" in the face of charges which, if true, are sufficient and even imperative reasons for removal, show that removals by concurrent action can take place only

soberly and conservatively. In following the policy outlined by the committees of both houses the legislature will not be giving efficacy to a constitutional provision of doubtful wisdom. It will be making use of a power which, if it did not exist, we should CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ——
Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien and George
Westinghouse, trustees of the Ryan stock control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, named nine new directors and issued a statement to reassure palicyholders. —— James Hazen Hyde defended his father's transactions. Hazen Hyde defended his father's transactions finding on the facts concerning Justice Hooker, need to secure to safeguard the administration the example set by this case will be sound and healthful. Judges will bear it in mind, and there will be less temptation to carelessness of life and to conduct which tends to bring the courts into disrespect. Independence of judicial action is sacredly to be preserved, but irresponsibility of men simply because they happen to wear the ermine is neither good for the men nor for the State.

THE ALL-BRITISH CABLE.

At the end of its last fiscal year the all-Britsh Pacific Cable's receipts were stated to be \$395,000, while the outlay called for \$835,000, leaving a deficit of \$440,000, to be provided for in the order of their ratios by the British, Canadian, Australian and New-Zealand governments. As Canada's proportion is five-eighteenths, her part of the shortage will be \$125,-000. As explained by "The Mail and Empire," of Toronto, one of the chief causes of this deficit is to be found in the fact that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, by reason of guarantees and subsidies, has been enabled to out rates and thus divert business from the all-British cable to its own line via the Cape. This, of course, is a matter for the governments concerned to deal with as their interests may re-

As a matter of fact, the deficit now facing the proprietary governments, relatively insignificant though it is, would have been much greater had it not been for the business done over the line by Americans, who, as "The Mail and Empire" says, are receiving the benefit of the cable, though it was not built with that object in view. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company instructed its officials to send via the British Pacific Cable all messages from the United States to Australia, Fanning Island, the Fiji Islands, New-Caledonia, New-Zealand, Norfolk Island and Tasmania. It may be said that this benefited the British Pacific Cable proprietary governments, but that also is merely an incidental fact and was not the consideration the Postal Telegraph Cable Company had in view. It utilized the British cable for the all sufficient reason that it afforded the lowest rates-a consideration that eems to have been equally convincing to the natrons of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as compared with the all-British Pacific Cable. It is not pleasant, perhaps, for our Canadian neighbors to pay deficits, but the consideration that the shortage would be much larger were it not for the American patronage of the cable ought to help to reconcile them to the fact that Americans have been placed on a par with them as respects trade with Australasia, even though by means of an all-British enterprise.

As to the remedy for this state of things as respects Canada, "The Mail and Empire" says:

As to the political and commercial ends the As to the pointed and commercial that the advocates of the cable had in view, they are being accomplished, though not so rapidly as they would be if other items in the scheme of imperial union were actualities. Mutual pref-erential trade is needed to make business for If Canada and Australia and if Freat Britain and Australia had their trade re Great Britain and Australia had their trade re-lations on a reciprocal basis the movement of merchandise among them would be greatly in-creased, trade inquiries, buying orders and in-structions to sell would be multiplied by the quickening of the interstate commerce, and the effect would soon be great enough to change the yearly deficit into a yearly surplus.

man convicted of petty larceny in the court of jected the argument that our Toronto neighbor first instance can have his case tried and re- makes was largely employed in inducing Cantried on technical points, both in the Appellate ada to agree to her percentage of the expense. Division here and by the Court of Appeals at To do Canada justice, however, the larger imperial argument of the cable as a link to bind together the widely scattered parts of the British Empire probably had the greater weight, and it still has the determining balance in making her willing to pay her share of the burden. a defendant on the stand, on the theory that the | As to the realization of her hopes as to trade, that is an entirely different matter. Trade, it is sad to say, is not overpatriotic. Besides, resources and populations are the great factors in controlling trade, and in these, while Canhas gone quite so far as this, and the wisdom ada probably would be benefited by the preferential trade she seeks under the British flag, she the Pennsylvania State Bar Association there ing influence, so far as the American continent were some who questioned the advisability of is concerned, lies south of the Great Lakes and

EXTENT OF RUSSIAN OUTBREAKS.

One of the most ominous features of the current outbreaks in Russia is their wide racial and geographical distribution. They involve Great Russians, Little Russians, White Russians, Poles, Finns, Jews, Georgians, Armenians, and who not else. They occur from the Baltic to the Urals, from the Caucasus to the Neva.

Civil war, practically, prevails in Warsaw and Lodz. Those are respectively the third and fifth cities of the empire in size, the two having about 1,000,000 population and lying seventyfive miles apart, in Poland, the extreme west east, is convulsed. Ekaterinoslav, seven hundred miles southeast of Lodz, is also seething. Kishineff, three hundred miles from Ekaterinoslav, is in the throes of revolt. At Rostoff, en the Don, northeast of the Sea of Azoff and nearly one thousand miles from Warsaw, the revolution is in full blast. Troops are being rushed to Saratoff, on the Volga, in the southeast while ominous reports come from Staritsa and Tver, between Moscow and St. Petersburg, in the northwest. Balashoff is in the land of the Don Cossacks, Kalisz is on the Prussian frontier, Erivan is near the foot of Mount Ararat and the Persian border, Kovno is near the Baltic littoral, Kharkoff is one of the chief cities of Little Russia.

Outbreaks of such extent are not to be regarded as merely local or sporadic. They indicate a disaffection so widespread as to be all but universal. All parts of the empire are involved, and the remedy essential is one that will apply to all parts of the empire. The disease is past the stage in which local palliatives would avail. It has become constitutional, and it needs constitutional treatment.

TURBINES ON LAND AND SEA.

By the news that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has contracted for two of the biggest steam turbines ever projected the public is reminded of an important class of service which such engines are performing, but about which little is heard. Before Parsons built one for an experimental torpedo boat he had run small dynamos with turbines for months, if not years. The achievements which have created the greatest popular sensation, no doubt, have been with destroyers and steamers designed for the transportation of passengers, but by far the largest aggregate of power developed by this type of engine to-day is found on land. Moreover, the work which it has done in stationary plants is almost exclusively that which will be performed for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company-the generation of electricity.

A merit of the steam turbine that has hitherto attracted little attention was the subject of a paper presented to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers only a few weeks ago by A. S. Mann, of Schenectady. It is a common practice, when the amount of power wanted is likely to vary widely from hour to hour, or from day to day, to divide the duty among several engines, instead of installing one that is capable of meeting the maximum demand. The number of units called into service is governed by the demand. Very often one is held in reserve to meet emergencies, such as are presented by an accident to either a valve or a flywheel. One engine is then "cut out" and another cut in, a supply of steam for the latter already being available. Now, Mr. Mann clares that the time required to bring a turbine which is cold from disuse up to speed on short notice is much shorter than is needed for the same operation with a reciprocating engine. He described a plant in which there are several turbines, each having a capacity of about 2,250 horsepower. A record was kept showing how quickly these could be set running at full speed. In forty-three instances the time ranged all the way from two and one-half minutes to seventy seconds. Under similar conditions, Mr. Mann asserts, a cross-compound reciprocating engine (of the same power) would need from five to twelve minutes, a period averaging four or five times as long. When to this advantage are added the others for which the turbine is already noted-simplicity of mechanism, freedom from oil in the steam cylinder, compactness and economy in fuel consumption-it is easy to see why the new prime mover is developing such popularity with electric light and traction com-

How remarkable is the size of the engines for which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has closed a contract will be appreciated better after a short comparison. It is understood that the New-York Central will begin its electric service with turbines having a capacity of 7,500 horsepower. This is about the same as the capacity of three which have been set up at the Long Island City station of the Long Island road. The turbines built for Mr. Yerkes's underground road in London were also rated at 7,500 horsepower. One which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company ordered a year or two ago was designed to develop 8,000 horsepower, and here the present limit is reached. Those which have just been authorized are to have a nominal capacity of 10,500 horsepower, and will mark an advance of from 25 to 33 per cent upon precedent. It is announced that they are intended to meet a demand of 50 per cent in excess of their normal capacity. This is not an exceptional usage, however. The reciprocating engines of the Metropolitan and Interborough stations in this city are also meant to take an "overload" of similar proportions. Even so, the maximum call to which they respond is not more than 10,000 or 11,000 horsepower, while the monsters which are to serve the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are expected to develop nearly 16,000 in emergencies. In size the most powerful engines of the re-

ciprocating type which are in service on landeither for pumping or generating electricity—are outclassed by the best ones devoted to marine use. The same is true, apparently, of turbines; and the lead already obtained will undoubtedly be maintained indefinitely. As was remarked a moment ago, the largest turbine now employed in generating electricity has a capacity of 7,500 or 8,000 horsepower. The British cruiser Amethyst has a turbine which is rated at 9,800 horsepower. The engines of the new Allan Line steamers Victorian and Virginian develop close to, if not fully, 12,000 horsepower; and it is an interesting fact that the destroyer Viper, which amazed the world five or six years ago by flying through the water at a speed of more than 37 knots an hour, almost matched them in the capacity of her engines, though the displacement of the merchant steam. ers is twenty-five or thirty times as great as was that of the Viper. The Carmania, of the Cunard Line, will be a duplicate of the Caronia in all but the kind of engine she has, and this

greater power will appear for two or three years to come. The 25-knot Cunard steamships each of which is to be provided with two 85,000 horsepower engines, are not likely to be ready for trial before 1907 or 1908.

The lawgivers who were trying to answer the conundrum, "When is a constitution not a constitution?" seem to have given that little riddle

Philadelphia intends to filter not only its water but its politics.

The Puritan, successful defender of the Amer-

ica's Cup twenty years ago, has been sold at Boston as junk. As even thrones have been known to come to the auction block, the famous yacht cannot be said to have been hardly treated by fate.

Mr. Lundin, the expert who puts the finishing touches on the telescopes of the firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, has received from Amherst the degree of Master of Arts. He is now in name what he has long been in fact. Rarely is such technical skill required as in the final shaping of a telescopic lens.

All things come to those who wait. The government at last has a site for the New-York Postoffice.

Dr. Darlington is to be congratulated on having at last secured a site for his sanatorium for tuberculosis patients. The prejudice which has hitherto embarrassed the attempts to obtain one is a curious exhibition of ignorance. Nowhere is there less danger of infection than next door to a hospital for the care of consumptives! The precautions observed in such places, as every well informed physician will testify, render these institutions absolutely innocuous to the neighborhood.

Between flower shows and snowstorms Newport does not lack for variety in the closing days of the month of roses.

The new State Water Commission, which organized yesterday, does well in regarding the extension of this city's supply as the most important and urgent work before it. Its action and its appointment of a committee to confer with the city authorities upon the subject are auspicious of that prompt procedure which the metropolis demands,

Poor Russian navy! Even the ships that are left to it fall prey to mutineers and menace their home ports.

It does not seem to be overoptimistic to think that the days of at least a considerable proportion of "Raines law hotels" are numbered.

The re-election of President Palma in Cuba is now said to be practically assured. If it is consummated, it will, of course, be by the free will of the people, and it will be an incident marked with much satisfaction and with high promise, Mr. Palma's administration has been an excellent one, and it will be gratifying to have the Cuban nation manifest its appreciation of it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Colonel William Colville, of Red Wing, Minn., who died the other day at the age of seventy-five, was colonel of the 1st Minnesota, the first regiment offered in the North for the Civil War. His most famous exploit was leading the famous charge of his regiment at Gettysburg, where out of 264 men who participated in that historic event only fortyreturned alive and unwounded, Colonel Col ville himself being wounded seven times.

THE YOUNG FOOL AND THE OLD. The found fool like a young fool
When fireworks are concerned—
Behold them all, the victims small,
With hands and faces burned,
Behold the lamed and killed and maimed,
Their needless sufferings:
There's no fool like the Old Fool
Who gives a child such things.

There's no fool like a young fool In glorious July.
To fire a bomb and lose a thumb
And tear away an eye,
To touch a light to dynamite
And scatter death and noise:
There's no fool like the Old Fool
Who gives a child such toys.

There's no fool like a young fool
To make the Fourth a crims,
When every nurse and every hearse
Is working overtime,
When East and West and North and South,
The lists appailing grow:
There's no fool like the Old Fool
Who thinks a child should know.

There's no fool like the young fool
Who smalls the powder smoke;
But the awful play that mars the Day
Has ceased to be a joke.
Yet Satan tempts the Old Fool
To chuckle 'neath his breath
And put among the heedless young
The instruments of death.

-(Life. To date, the champion fish story of the season has been told by "The Boston Globe." It says that two Maine men went out fishing lately and saw a big fish under their boat. The fish would not be hooked, so one of the men dived overboard and caught the fish by the tail with his teeth. The econd man pulled the two into the boat.

Used.—"Pa," said the son of the multi-millionaire,
"I want an automobile."
"What? Where's the last one I bought you?" demanded his father. manded his father.

"Why, good gracious! That was nearly a week ago!"—(Philadelphia Ledger.

There was a fall of "black snow" about Coire, in the Swiss Canton of the Grisons, recently. The ground was covered with snow, which was suddenly transformed into a jet black. This was owing to the sudden falling upon the country of enormous swarms of a small black insect without wings, but provided with two long legs that permit him to move like a grasshopper. They come in such clouds that the inhabitants call them "black

A Flanking Strategy.—A regiment of soldiers was drawn up for church parade in the barrack square, but the church was being repaired and could hold only half of them. uid noid only hair of them.
'Sergeant major,'' shouted the colonel, "tell all
e men who do not want to go to church to fall out on the reverse flank."

Of course a large number quickly and gladly availed themselves of the privilege.

"Now, sergeant major," said the colone!, "dismiss all the men who did not fall out, and march the others to church—they need it most."—(The Wasn.

While King Alfonso of Spain was visiting Paris he asked M. Doumer, President of the Chamber, if he had to be severe in the exercise of his authority. "Not exactly feroclous," said M. Doumer. "Since I have been president I have had to apply he censure only twice." "And for what reason" asked the King. "Because the Deputles concerned had spoken ill of the republic," fonso, with a smile, "if I applied the censure to all who speak ill of me I should have nothing else to do." Upon this M. Loubet, lifting his hands to heaven, exclaimed, "And what about me?"

Both Expired.—The charge was one of keeping a dog without a license, and the defendant evinced a tendency to interrupt the evidence. He was sternly hushed, but eventually his turn came. The clerk of the court turned to him:

"Do you wish the court to understand that you refuse to renew your dog license?"

"Yes, but" want no buts. You must renew the license will be fined. You know it expired on

January 1."
"Yes, but so did the dog. Do I have to renew him, too?"—(The Tatler.

The fact that a negro taken to Lahoma by a contractor was run out of town before sunset recalls to "The Kansas City Journal" the fact that there is a town over in the western part of Indian Territory, near the Lincoln County line, called Boley, and if there is a white man in it or near it he is blacked up or stays under cover, It is purely a negro town, and has notices posted to warn white men not to let the sun set on them in Boley. It is odd how the color line is drawn in the West. Potter, Kan., has a negro cemetery, probably the only one in the State. teries have sections set apart for the colored people. But the Potter negroes are exclusive.

to set all this inachinery of procrastination in motion; and these delays can be invoked as well in petty as in capital cases; so that any in fact, that when the all-British cable was pro-

will greatly outrank the Allan Line ships in the power of her propelling machinery. Indeed, it is doubtful whether turbines of materially

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

New-London, Conn., is the Mecca of society te-day, and the annual boat race there of Harvard and Yale will attract an immense number of people from town, from Newport, from Lenox, from Bos-ton and from all points on the Sound, to witness the contest. As usual, many yachting parties are being held in connection with the race, and the harbor at New-London is fairly crowded with pleasure craft of every description. These will scatter to-morrow, quite a number of them in the direction of Newport, and in many instances the parties on board will continue over Independence Day.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet will not be at Newport this summer, but will remain in Europe until the fall, when she will return and open her home in 5thave. for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who have subleased Beaulieu, the William Waldorf Astor villa at Newport, from Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, are spending a few days in the city.

Henry T. Sleane has returned to the city for a few days from Dark Harbor, Me., where he is spending the summer.

John Jacob Astor, who has just arrived from Europe, is the younger of the two sons of William Waldorf Astor, and is being educated at Eton, where he recently won for his college the public school tennis championship. Among his fellow pupils there is his cousin, Vincent Astor, only son of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who sailed on Tuesday for Europe.

Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and Miss Anita Stewart, who are now established at Sioux Falls, S. D., have Miss Grace Chapin, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Chapin, staying with them.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who are now in Europe, are expected at The Breakers, their place in Newport, next month.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, who is now at Lenox, staying with her sister, Mrs. Giraud Foster, is booked to sail for Europe next week, Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Nicoll, who sailed the

other day, will spend the greater part of their stay abroad with Mrs. Nicoll's mother, Mrs. William G. Birney, in France. Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks go to Newport to-day for the season. Mortimer Brooks has not entirely recovered from the effects of his serious

shooting accident last winter in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons have abandoned

IN COMA EIGHT DAYS.

Brooklyn Doctor Performs Remarkable Meningitis Operation.

Jacob Bloomberg, fifteen years old, of No. 5,309 4th-ave., Brooklyn, stricken with spinal meningitis on May 22, went into unconsciousness on Monday, June 19, and remained in that condition until Tuesday, June 27. The boy was pronounced hopeless by several physicians, but the parents called on Dr. Wachman, of No. 429 42d-st. The physician operated upon the boy, making a lumbar puncture, and withdrew four ounces of milky fluid. The severe symptoms soon disappeared.

After three days, however, the disease began its work again, causing the boy considerable pain. The doctor then opened the spinal canal and drained the fluid. Following the second operation the severe symptoms not only subsided, but the boy regained consciousness. Dr. Wachman said yesterday:

The case is a peculiar one. The boy could not have gone through so severe and complicated an attack had the pressure of the fluid on the brain not been removed.

THE GUEST-PHIPPS WEDDING.

Ceremony at St. George's Church-Miss Reid a Bridesmaid. London, June 28.-Miss Amy Phipps, eldest

daughter of Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg, was married this afternoon at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, to Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest, of the First Life Guards, son of Lord Wimborne. The church was filled, the guests including Am-bassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the staff of the American Embassy and most of the Americans prominent in London society, besides friends of the bridegroom's family, noticeable among them being Princess Christian and the daughters of Princess Henry of Battenberg. The Archdeacon of London, the Venerable William Macdonald Sinclair, and the rector of St. George's Church officiated.

Phipps gave away the bride, who was attended by two train bearers and eight bridesmaiss, Lady Mary Bowes-Lyon, the Hon. Gweneth Ponsonby, Miss Louise Wood, of Pittsburg; Miss Margaretta MacVeagh, of Philadelphia; Miss Irene Catlin, of St. Louis; Miss Hetty Davenport and Miss Gwendoline Burden, of New-York, and Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Whitelaw Reid. The bride's gown was of rich white satin, draped old lace, with a wreath of roses beneath a tulle

After the ceremony a reception was held at Brook House, Park Lane, which Mr. Phipps has taken for the season. Over a thousand invitations were accepted, and the house, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, was crowded with guests. The presents were numerous and costly, including tiaras and necklaces of diamonds and other jewels.

AMHERST'S "HALL OF FAME." The collection of portraits of distinguished alumni

which the Amherst College trustees propose to hang on the walls of Johnson Chapel, where they may be seen by the whole college assembling for prayers, will be inaugurated at the next commencement by that of Professor Francis A. March. '45. of Lafayette (Penn.) College, one of the most distinguished philologists, a recipient of honorary degrees from Amherst, Columbia. Princeton, Cambridge and Oxford, in England. Others in the group of teachers will be the late Presidents Rosvell D. Hitchcock, '36, of Union Theological Seminary; Julius H. Seelye, '49, of Amherst, and Francis A. Walker, '61, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The statesmen's series will include ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, '36; the late Horace Maynard, '38, both of whom were valedictorians, and Galusha A. Grow, '44, of Montrose, Penn.; that of the preachers, Henry Ward Beecher, '34, and Richard Salter Storrs, '39, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Storrs's classmates, Father Augustine F. Hewitt, of the Paulist Order, Manhattan, and Bishop Frederick D. Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y.

father of philology in America, is a gift to the college by Trustee George A. Plimpton, '76.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

F. F. Ayer. \$100 00
"In Memory of D. H. L." \$000
"Three Tribune Readers" \$000
Mrs. William A. Holliday, Lakewood, N. J. 2000
Barned by the Junior Endeavor Society of Wilder,
Vt., through Miss. M. E. Howard, assistant superintendent \$000
"Deal Boach" \$000
M. L. L. 25 00 M. L. L. Fred and Bert Miller, Montelatr, N. J. "A Friend" G. C. Wallingford, Conn., Congregational Sunday School, through W. Frenklin Smith, treasurer. "In Memoriam of D. J. B., from E. L. B., Mont-dajr, N. J."
W. W. S.
Previously acknowledged. 10 00 . 6 00 5 00 . 3,896 86 Total, June 28, 1905.......\$4,126.86

Remittances, preferably by check, express order or postoffice money order, should be drawn to the order of and addressed to The Tribuns Fresh Air

NOT THE SAME. From The Dundee Advertiser.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

On one occasion, when "The Mikado" was being rehearsed. Gilbert cailed out from the middle of the stalls, "There is a gentleman in the left group not holding his fan correctly." The stage manager appeared and explained: "There is one gentleman, he said, "who is absent through liness." "Ah," came the reply from the author, in grave, matter of fact tones, "that is not the gentleman I am referring to."

their intention of going to the Philippines with Secretary Taft's party, and will spend the summer nstead at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have closed their country place at Westbury and gone to New-

port for the season. Mrs. James P. Kernochan has issued invitations

for her usual big entertainment at her villa, Sea View, Newport, for the Fourth of July. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, fr., will remain throughout July at their country place, at Hemp-stead, and will afterward go to Newport, where they will spend August with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas

Hitchcock, sr. J. Hampden Robb and Miss Cornella Robb are due here the day after to-morrow from Europe, and on their arrival will go at once to their place at Southampton, Long Island, for the remainder of

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and their boys are booked to sail on Saturday, but may possibly delay their departure until Tuesday.

SOCIETY NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., June 28.-There was little going on in Newport to-day of a social nature other than the flower show at the Casino, which attracted many of the cottagers, and one or two dinners given this evening. Those entertaining at the dinner were Mrs. George S. Scott and Lispenard Stewart.

Another indication that James J. Van Alen is not to open his place "Wakehurst" this season was the announcement that he had rented the Jay cottage in Buena Vista-st., for the season. It is to be used by Miss May Van Alen on her return from Europe with Mrs. Astor, and Mr. Van Alen on his return from his fishing trip in Canada.

William R. Travers, Harrison Hall, Marion Wright and W. C. Neville, are registered at the Casino to-day for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will return

to Oakland Farm to-morrow from Ardsley, where they have been for the coaching season. Viscount Charles de Chambrun, of the French Embassy, has taken apartments at the Berkeley

for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, of New-York have rented the Gilbert cottage for the season Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks arrived at

their Newport villa. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Spencer arrived this even-

ing from New-York for the season.

TAFT PARTY STARTS TO-DAY.

Programme for the Secretary's Trip to the Philippines.

Washington, June 28.-The itinerary for Secretary Taft's Philippine trip, as arranged to date ludes a stay of six days in Manila, and a trip around the islands occupying eleven days. The members of the party will leave Washington to morrow at 5 p. m. over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reaching San Francisco on July 4. They will sail from that city on July 8 on the steamship Manchuria and arrive at Manila on August 6. Stops will be made at Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki. Governor General and Mrs. Wright will give a reception in Manila on Monday eve August 7. The Chamber of Commerce at Manila will give a dinner in honor of the Secretary Tues day evening, and General Corbin will receive the party at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday evening. Dinners will be given by Archbishop Harty on Thursday, and by prominent Filipines on Friday, and the week's festivities will close with a ball under the auspices of the City Committee on Saturday night.

The trip around the islands will begin on Sun-The trip around the islands will begin on Sunday night. Stops will be made at Holio, Zamboanga, Jolo, Cebu, Tacloban, Catbalogan, Legaspi, Sorsogon and Batangas. Manila will be reached again on August 27, and the departure for Hong Kong will be made on August 21 on an army transport. On September 6 the party will sail from Hong Kong on the Pacific Man steamer Korea. On the return trip stops will be made at Shanghal, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, reaching San Francisco on Getober 4.

SARAH BERNHARDT COMING HERE.

Will Bring Entire Company for a Season of Thirty Weeks.

London, June 28.-Shubert Brothers to-day signed contract with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt for a American tour of thirty weeks, to begin at th Lyric Theatre, New-York, on November 6 next, Mme. Bernhardt will take her entire company from the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, at Paris, and will be seen in her revival of Victor Hugo's "Angelo," and also in her own production of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," new running here.

NO OPERATION ON MISS REHAN.

A Slight Attack of Appendicitis-The Actress Improving.

London, June 28,-Miss Ada Rehan, the American actress, who is visiting here, was taken ill last Monday, and the physicians who were called diagnosed the case as appendicitis. The symptoms have not grown worse, however, and the surgeons,

who had made preparations to perform an opera-tion, at the last moment decided not to do so. It is said to-night that Miss Rehan is improving. and she will probably recover without the necessity of resorting to the knife. Her physicians are still of the belief that the ailment is a slight attack of

OXFORD HONORS B. L. GILDERSLEEVE. London, June 28.-At the Convocation of Oxford University this afternoon the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Basil Lanneau Gildersieeve, professor of Greek at Johns Hop-kins University.

DISINHERITS BROTHER AND SISTER. The will of Eugene de Bocande, who died by Philadelphia on June 8, was filed for probate yesterday. The testator gives everything to his wife, Ada de Bocande, and disinherits his brother August and sister Therese, his brother-in-law. Leon Dorigny, and sister-in-law, Daniella, and his nieces, Bianche and Yvonne Dorigny. The widow lives at No. 206 West 57th-st.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on The portrait of Professor March, regarded as the father of philology in America, is a gift to the college by Trustee George A. Plimpton, '76.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND

the Prinzess Alice are:

The America America as the Reeve Butler.

Reeve Butler.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Bissling.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Bissling.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield Phelps.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry.

Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Danforth.

The cabin list of La Lorraine, which sails to-day. includes:

Dr. dand Mrs. Henry P.
Miss Julia Marlowe.
Countess de Marotte de Montigny.
Mead Lewis.
Dr. and Mrs. Henry P.
Deane.
Colonel F. E. Gregory.
Professor W. S. Haines. On the Tentonic, which sailed yesterday, were:

Mrs. Panny S. Bissell.
Colonel L. P. Dawnay.
Mrs. Henry H. Tift.
Mrs. Wilton Snowden.
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. du
Vivier.
Mr. and Mrs. S. L. G. Knox.

Travellers who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were:

Marcus Braun.
Mr. Mies Carpenter.
Mr. Henry Clews.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles G.
Gates.
Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Merse.
Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Merse.

DON'T BOIL YOUR GERMS.

From The Springfield Republican. From The Springfield Republican.

Dr. A. Charrin, a diatinguished French savant fed two groups of guinea pigs on carrots. One group took the vegetable after it had been sicilized by boiling and all germs thus destroyed: the other after it had been sprinkled over with dust, or with the soil in which the carrots had been grown. Of seventeen subjects in the first group twelve died before those in the second, and the investigation showed that the total absence of germs in the sterilized food impaired the digastion and lowered the assimilative power of the animals. Only five altogether were lost of the group fed on the germ containing food.